

## WELSCH RAREBIT

### AND HOW THE SILVER BOYS FEASTED ON IT.

North Canton the Scene of a Joint Debate, From Which the Goldbug Escaped With Only the Joint—A Great Meeting.

A few days ago, Mr. William Trump, of North Canton, decided to invite speakers representing the two great political parties, to hold a joint debate at his hall over his general store, in the village. In response to the invitations, Messrs. H. F. Barnes, H. W. Kerch and James Sterling represented the free silver side of the question, while Mr. Edward Welch was on hand to maintain the gold standard at any cost. The debate was on the money question exclusively. At an early hour carriages began to arrive, and by 8 o'clock over 300 voters had put in an appearance, coming, in some instances, from a distance of many miles. The hall was found to be entirely too small, and the meeting adjourned to the lawn, where large gasoline torches supplied plenty of light.

J. W. Pontius was made chairman of the meeting, and under his skillful direction there was perfect order and the debaters were afforded the most courteous treatment.

Dr. Barnes opened the discussion with one of his keen, clear-cut, logical speeches, which lacked all attempts at superficial plays and unnecessary verbiage. He at once launched into the subject and with no uncertain vehemence paid his respects to the monetary conference of 1897, when John Sherman and Martin Rugles represented the United States while England sent her Rothschilds to twist the monetary systems of the world to accrue to her benefit. "There was no agitation of the silver question before that time," said Mr. Barnes, "but now the war was at an end, and the country was laboring under a big, bonded indebtedness, which was payable in the money of the country at that time. No other provision was made, but at the conference, through the machinations of the Rothschilds and our own John Sherman, it was decided to drop silver from the coinage. Mr. Sherman came home and introduced the bill to demonetize silver, and at that time, said we will do business on credit, according to the English system, and further declared that it was not necessary to do business with money, but that credit was just as good. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Morgan, of New York, pleaded then, what would ultimately result if silver were demonetized, and their views have been too well realized."

Of the surreptitious manner in which the act of 1873 was passed, and became a law, the speaker said:

"No newspaper in the land had a single word of the enactment of that infamous law. An offer of \$100 for any such statement was made, and but one man, Rosenwasser, a Hebrew editor of the Omaha Bee, claimed the money, but when he produced his paper he showed but a single line which said that a mintage law had been passed, but not a single word as to the true import of the act. Silver was at that time worth \$1.03 in gold and the people were utterly oblivious to the results of the law." The speaker then hurled his sarcasm at John Sherman, whom he said was a "living monument of perfidy and calumny, and one of the two men who were instrumental in the passage of the bill. John Sherman was a poor man before 1873," continued Mr. Barnes, "but in one year he was quoted at one and a half millions of dollars." The speaker then defined the position of the Republican candidate for the presidency, whom he said was undoubtedly a silver man for many years, and it was but the other day that he said he was not for free silver. The various arguments of the opposition were each taken up and thoroughly disposed of. In regard to the oft-repeated assertions of the gold-bugs that free coinage would open the mints to the silver of the world, the speaker said that if every ounce of silver in the world were shipped into this country and coined, there would be but a few dollars more per capita than were in circulation at the close of the war. He said that a few days ago, the New York Sun stated that, just as soon as silver was demonetized, gold would surely come forth from safety vaults and stockpiles to be invested, and would enter the channels of trade instead of being hoarded. This statement clearly refuted McKinley's assertion that gold would be drawn from circulation. At the close of Mr. Barnes' argument he was greeted by enthusiastic applause. He thanked his hearers and requested that they give the opposing speaker the same respectful attention accorded him.

Chairman Pontius then introduced Mr. Edward Welch, who was to champion the cause of the party of restricted currency. The young man adjusted his moustache and stepped into the light. He is a rather tall youth, with a swarthy complexion and a vox humana attachment to his vocal organs that at times leaves the impression that he is about to weep.

The idea became more imbued as the young man progressed. He started off by saying that he had spoken places in the village school-house years ago, and therefore felt safe from receiving bodily injury at the hands of his auditors. He said he had eaten at the same table with William Jennings Bryan, and at once his stock rose to par in the assembly. It was the cleverest hit of the evening, and from that moment he had undivided attention during his discourse, which proved to be one of the best free silver speeches heard for a long time. He left the track for a few moments, however, and gave a few personal reminiscences of the wild and woolly West, which he said was peopled with Chinamen and "eyetians." He launched into the well known economic theory of supply and demand, and then read an alleged extract from the paper once edited by Mr. Bryan, which was soon shown to have been written

years after Mr. Bryan severed his connection with the journal. This stunned the speaker, and he once more took a course which helped along the cause of free silver. He was, however, cautious in his remarks, as Mr. Kerch occasionally asked him a few questions which caused the sadness in his voice to become more painfully apparent, and a chuck arose in his throat that momentarily threatened to result in bronchial paralysis. He soon discovered that he was not talking on the curbstone to a few of his own fellows, who know as little about it as he does, and who crowd around him and don't allow any silver man to get a chance at him; but had run against intelligent men, who were learned upon the subject that is paramount to all others in this campaign. He soon wound up his discourse and Mr. Kerch mounted the platform. Mr. Kerch is a speaker of much magnetism, and his speech was frequently interrupted with loud applause. He thanked Mr. Welch for his efforts in behalf of silver, and then proceeded to show that improved machinery was not alone responsible for the present condition of prices, an assertion frequently made by Republicans. "We are at present under the gold standard, which is alone the cause of present conditions," said Mr. Kerch. "Mr. Welch says that during the war we had inflation and products and labor were high and everybody was prosperous. This is true, every word of it, and we were then under the double standard. We then had enough money to properly carry on the business of the country; products were consequently high and the people of the country were prosperous and happy. If the volume of money increased, all things being equal, products and labor go up in price. If the volume of money decreases, all things being equal, the prices of labor and products go down. This is an infallible rule." Mr. Kerch then disclosed the fallacy of the intrinsic value, there being, he said, no such thing as intrinsic value of money. He insisted that it was time to throw off the yoke of Europe and declared that we have the right to make our own laws and our own money. He saluted into an oratorical denunciation of John Sherman, and when he denounced Grover Cleveland for the position he had taken, the assemblage broke out into affirming applause. He said that all wealth originated with the tiller of the soil. The farmer goes into the wilderness, clears the land, and erects his cabin. The shop is not built first, but comes along after the farmer has opened up the way. It was therefore as necessary to protect him as the wealthy manufacturer, but he declared that protection as advocated by Mr. McKinley would not protect the farmer, even if it were as high as the Chinese wall. As an illustration of this argument he cited the case of the McKinley tariff provision, allowing wheat to be shipped into the big mills of the West from Manitoba, ground into flour and then shipped back again free of duty. He paid a glowing tribute to the farmers of the country and closed amid loud applause and cheers.

There was no other representative of the g. o. p. on the ground, and as the assemblage was five to one in favor of Mr. Bryan and free silver, it was impossible to find a man to uphold the principles of the Republican platform; therefore, Mr. Welch again pluckily tackled the question, but unfortunately for him, he waded out into too deep water, and was at times dangerously close to sinking entirely out of sight. He started in with a tirade against the western farmer, whom he called lazy and shiftless. He said they were ignorant of the common principles of honor, and that they were imbued with a desire to "do" their fellow man. He described the manner in which they allowed their horses, cattle and machinery to remain out of doors, as though it were a crime for a man to be unable to purchase lumber with which to build stables and sheds. He denied that the stamp of the United States made any material into money, and asserted that all silver was redeemable in gold. At this juncture Mr. Kerch jumped to his feet, and said that if the speaker could prove that assertion, he (Kerch) would vote for McKinley. The speaker turned a light shade of green, and responded that he could prove it, and asked Mr. Kerch to write to the secretary of the treasury. "I have written the secretary," said Mr. Kerch, "and have his answer in my pocket." Welch had fallen into the trap and was cleverly caught. When Mr. Kerch mounted the platform and read the extract from the letter, in which it was clearly stated that silver coin was not redeemable in gold, the crowd went wild, and cheer after cheer arose as Mr. Kerch took his seat and the young man from Canton struggled with the variegated hues that chased themselves in little ripples all over his perplexed countenance. He admitted that he was not an encyclopedia, and after making a few remarks about some other kind of medicine he had to give the audience at a future meeting, he retired to the darkened corner of the veranda that constituted the speakers' stand.

Mr. Sterling was called upon to speak. The hour, he said, was late, and he did not want to take up their time. Besides, two men had already talked on his side of the question, while but one man was there to represent the other side. The crowd, however, demanded a speech, and he was forced to enter into the subject, which he did with his usual strength and vigor. He spoke of the weakness exhibited by the Republican orators, who seemed afraid to plainly state their position on the money question. He alluded to Major McKinley's silence on the question, and said that Mr. Bryan did not wait eight weeks after his nomination to unlock his lips and state his position. He declared the Republican nominee to be a servant of Wall street and said that when they pulled the string, he jumped. His remarks were loudly applauded, and he closed with a stirring denunciation of the gold standard.

On motion of Mr. Barnes a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Welch and it

was heartily and unanimously extended. The meeting had been a most orderly one, and was utterly devoid of the unpleasant features usually introduced by ignorant hoodlums. The audience was composed of intelligent, thinking men, who desire to cast their votes for the betterment of the condition of the country, and it was plainly in evidence that over three-fourths of the 300 voters present will cast their ballots for William Jennings Bryan and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

## RESIGNED HIS JOB

### TO ADMINISTER THE ESTATE OF HIS LUCKY WIFE.

Fortune Smiles on the Family of a Foreman in Russell & Co's. Works in Massillon and He Tenders His Resignation to the Firm.

Mr. A. P. Conlon, foreman of the automatic department of Russell & Co's. works, at Massillon, received notice about two weeks ago that he had been appointed one of the administrators of the estate of Mrs. Conlon's deceased uncle, the Rev. Mr. Colgan, who had been a dean in the Catholic church at Corning, N. Y. Mr. Conlon left for that city shortly afterwards, and a few days later the following letter, dated at Buffalo, was received by his firm in Massillon:

"Gentlemen—Herewith is my resignation, to take effect at your convenience. Thanking you most heartily for past favors, I am,

"Yours very respectfully,  
"A. P. Conlon."

Now, although Mr. Conlon himself did not say so, it is known that the estate of the late Mr. Colgan was worth something more than \$100,000, and that Mrs. Conlon and her brother were the only heirs. It has been stated that Mrs. Conlon's share amounts to \$65,000, but as the late Mr. Colgan also willed much of his wealth to churches and kindred societies, it is thought that this is an overestimate. Mrs. Conlon had been in Buffalo previous to Mr. Conlon's departure, and as his duties as administrator of the estate will require his presence in that city a great part of the time, they will probably, for the present at least make, that their home.

## FIVE WEEKS

### ADDED TO THE TERM OF AUDITOR LOICHOE.

He is Appointed by the County Commissioners to Fill a Vacancy Brought About by a Change in the Law of Ohio.

The term of Louis A. Loichoe as auditor of Stark county expired Saturday night, but Mr. Loichoe was at his office as usual Monday morning, to do duty. According to the law changing the time of the expiration of the terms of auditors, a vacancy of five weeks occurred. The five weeks' term commenced Monday morning, W. H. Reed, of Massillon, who was elected last fall, was present, and James Baylies, who has been slated for his deputy, and who evidently thinks he is going to get it, was along with him. The commissioners had been apprised that a vacancy existed and that an appointment made and made as strong a play as possible for it, assisted by Mr. Baylies. The law was discussed by the commissioners and a ballot was taken at about 9:45 o'clock. Mr. Poyser and Mr. Johnson Revoting for the present incumbent, Auditor Loichoe, and Mr. Crawford voting for Mr. Reed. This secured the five weeks' term for Mr. Loichoe, and the following official action was taken:

Whereas, The legislature in 1894 passed an act providing that the term of office of any county auditor in office at that time should be extended to the third Monday of October following, and

Whereas, We are advised by the prosecuting attorney that notwithstanding such provision a vacancy would exist in the office of county auditor between the second Monday in September, 1896, and the third Monday in October, 1896, and this being the second Monday in September, 1896, and there being a vacancy in said office be it

Resolved, That Louis A. Loichoe, the auditor in office at the time of the passage of such act, be, and he hereby is, appointed auditor of Stark county, to fill said vacancy, to wit: from the second Monday in September, 1896, to the third Monday in October, 1896.

John B. Poyser,  
L. W. Johnson.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Estate of Joseph Maudra, Canton, appraisal ordered.

Estate of Adam Stuck, Pike township, inventory and appraisal filed. Public sale of land ordered.

Estate of Louis Fete, Louisville, filed for probate and commission ordered to take testimony of subscribing witnesses.

Assignment of Daniel Hosier, Jackson township, bond of assignee filed and approved and letters issued.

Estate of Barbara Oppenheimer, Canton, Frank Schaffner appointed administrator.

Inventory has been filed in the guardianship of Ira Yoder, of Canton township.

Assignment of Charles and Mary Cooper, Canton, petition to sell real estate. Theobald & Co. made defendants on their own motion, with leave to answer instantly.

### Young Renalio.

The Young family reunion will be held on the home farm of G. J. Young, on Saturday, September 19, 1896. Good music and speaking will enliven the occasion. Come, everybody, with well filled baskets, and let us have a good time at the old homestead.

F. J. Young, President.  
F. M. Young, Secretary.

## FOR HIS CLIENTS.

### MR. LYNCH MAKES A SPEECH AT THE TABERNACLE.

He Talks About the Gold Standard and Makes a Plea for the British Owners of Railroad Stocks and Bonds of the Government.

Townsmen of William A. Lynch gathered at the Tabernacle last night. They were mostly Republicans, for as Mr. Lynch has left the Democratic party and has joined the septagonarian adjunct to the McKinley camp, Democrats did not turn out in large numbers, as they do not like subterfuges, and when they want to attend a McKinley meeting they want to attend a McKinley meeting that is advertised as such and is not a pretense at something else. Mr. Lynch's position on the money question has been known for some time, and when the Democratic party, the true representative of all the plain people, adopted a platform that meant less misery for the people, Mr. Lynch bolted and helped to get up a disguise at Indianapolis in the shape of a side show, that is intended to represent how long Methuselah lived and how he would look if he were living now, and what a pair of old fellows can really do many years after their days of usefulness have passed. Now, Mr. Lynch has been in the Democratic ranks, but his association with railroad bonds and stocks generally has not been without its effect, and as he represents in his capacity as a railroad man, the British syndicates that water the stock and manipulate the percentage which the plain people contribute, not willingly but of necessity, it is only natural that he should appear as a lawyer representing his clients, and make just as good a plea as he could. Most men in Canton have no apologies or explanations to make concerning their positions on questions which their consciences have shown them are right, but when men deliberately turn their backs upon what has long been contended for by them, the welfare of the people, and hitch up with a lot of money corners that rob the people of the honest money of the constitution and a chance to earn it by honest toil, it is small wonder that they embrace the first opportunity to offer whatever apology they have, if they are men of conscience. So Mr. Lynch, an eloquent, polished speechmaker, a master of plausible veneer, elegantly vocabulary, chose to make a speech as a "fellow railroader" to the "non-partisan" Railroad Men's Club, coerced into formation by railroad magnates, for the "non-partisan" purpose of helping to elect the distinguished "non-partisan" that makes "non-partisan" speeches to "non-partisan" delegations, hired to come here with "non-partisan" tickets purchased with "non-partisan" money contributed by "non-partisan" money changers of the East that the ultimate glory and emolument of Mark Hanna, labors most faithful friend, may scintillate down the corridors of time. You see, it made kind of an excuse for Mr. Lynch as the very outset: Of course there weren't many railroad men at the meeting, but it didn't make any difference about that, for Mr. Lynch started by way of prefatory to his plea for the poor, moneyed man, that he wanted to "explain his position" to his old Democratic friends. It is too bad more of them were not there, but if Mr. Lynch had only had his meeting advertised as a sort of mourner's bench where confession was to have been made, the Democrats would have gone early enough to get seats before the Republicans got the meeting packed. Still, it was a good meeting and Mr. Lynch made an ornate, well connected speech. He had made heavy preparation for it and had compiled all the arguments, as plausible as possible, which were made in congress in the seventies by gold standard advocates, and printed in serial form in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Lynch's primary position, the foundation for his whole argument, was the "intrinsic value of money," a thing that doesn't exist, and a thing therefore, that fatally weakens the argumentative superstructure built upon it. Opening with a basic nothing, the alleged arguments built upon it could not be tenable, though Mr. Lynch is as good a thrasher of old straw as any one would meet in many days.

After stating that his "party relations were strained," Mr. Lynch proceeded to show that he was a gold standard man in the disguise of a "national" Democrat, running for election at large for the ostensible purpose of getting votes for a ticket in its dotage, the aggregate age of which would be about 1900 before its term of office expired, if by any misadventure it should be elected this year. But while ostensibly trying to get votes for that ticket that was purposely constructed so that it wouldn't live long enough to be inaugurated if it were elected, Mr. Lynch at no time in his speech, said he was going to support the Indianapolis ticket, and at no time asked anybody else to support it.

He deplored strife and party feeling as conducive to awakening unfair prejudice and dangerous animosities, and in the next breath abused Populist leaders and the rank and file of Democracy, for what purpose can readily be imagined. Then again, Mr. Lynch used Chairman Kennedy and himself as an illustration of how he would go about it to make money out of the free coinage of silver. He said that Mr. Kennedy could buy \$580 worth of gold bullion, take it to the mint and get \$530, while he (Mr. Lynch) would buy \$530 worth of silver bullion and take it to the mint and get \$1,000 for it. Where he would find the idiot that would sell him \$1,000 worth of silver or anything else for \$530, when there was a handy market where \$1,000 could be secured for the product, he didn't say. Mr. Lynch wouldn't sell any railroad stock in Canton for 53 cents on the dollar if he could get par in Akron. But at the Tabernacle Mr. Lynch made his \$530 fallacy look

quite plausible, in his covering of verbiage, which he knows so well to weave.

A little further along in his remarks he attempted to excuse his own position by a clever reference to a disconnected portion of a position once taken by Alexander Hamilton, but at no time did Mr. Lynch quote Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson, whose true exponents the bulky gentlemen who recently met at Indianapolis claim to be.

Mr. Lynch's speech was a long and handsome one, and it was thought at no time that he would get through without mentioning the "immutable law of supply and demand," but he adjusted himself to his new company long enough to get in a corkin' fine peroration on that sadly neglected theme, closing by a delightful and scholarly plea for a "sound" dollar. As he sat along toward the last he didn't care how loud it "sounded," either. Only once did he make a slip in all that beautifully rounded speech. Just after the applause incident to the "sound" money and "supply and demand" flight, for there was lots of applause over that part of the speech, as the boys had heard that on Market Hill and knew their cue, Mr. Lynch forgot just where he was. Old memories crowded upon him and he became himself again. Throwing off his association, he whistled about and flizz! bang! went a shot that made a bee line for Market street and up the hill, knocking the flags and banners on its way up and bumping all the wind out of the tariff when it got there. Another fiery charge and the "international agreement" idiosyncy got a terrific thump in the lumber region, for that nonsensical, unparliamentary "international" nonsense never has its face turned to this continent. Then Mr. Lynch, in well chosen words, didn't ask anybody to vote for him for delegate-at-large, thus tacitly inviting the people to vote for McKinley. Having accomplished the real purpose of the meeting, Mr. Lynch bowed in his elegant way and made a most genteel squat in his chair, while the crowd cheered.

"With all its fallacies and neatly arranged and beautifully painted subterfuges, Mr. Lynch made as good an argument as can be made for the gold standard. It was a vastly better speech than any other McKinley man in town can make, and Major McKinley's letter of acceptance or any of his manuscript talks to delegates can't get a horizontal glimpse at it. It was vastly superior to anything the Major ever said for the gold standard. It wasn't, however, a better speech for the gold side of the question than Mr. McKinley has made for the silver side.

## MARY A. BOURQUIN

### DIES AT THE HOME OF HER SON, JULIUS.

An Aged Lady Who Had a Wide Acquaintance and Whose Many Good Qualities Cemented Her Friends to Her in Life.

Mary A. Bourquin, 73 years of age, died Sunday morning at the home of her son, Julius Bourquin, four miles south-east of the city, after an illness of three months' duration. Mrs. Bourquin was a Christian woman who was widely known throughout the county. She was born in France in 1823 and in 1844 she was married to J. C. Bourquin, who preceded her to the grave several years ago. In the spring of 1859 the couple came to the United States and settled in Stark county, where they resided until death claimed the devoted husband and Sunday released the spirit of the wife and mother to join him in the world above. Ten children, of whom six are living, blessed their union. They are: Julius Bourquin, Charles Bourquin, Mrs. Julius Bomgartner, Mrs. Sarah Spangler of this city, and Miss Mary Bourquin, of New Castle, Pa. and Leslie Bourquin, of Chicago. The funeral services will be held at St. John's church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in St. John's cemetery.

### Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following persons:

Henry Stuckey and Ida Trump, Freeburg.

Curtis L. Hayman and Emma C. Baughman, Meyers.

William E. Wyant and Nellie Unkefer, Robertsville.

George Ketterer and Lizale Clark, Massillon.

Thomas Chambers and Catherine McNulty, Alliance.

### Probate Court.

Cordilla Elmer to Silas J. Williams, lot 1,737, first ward, Canton, \$2,300.

Susan Hall to Peter Burgenmyer, lot 4,059, seventh ward, \$1,500.

Elyvester Burd to Sarah J. Coleman, 2-100 acres in Perry township, \$650.

John P. Rindchen to John B. Moomer, 15 acres in Nimishillen township, \$430.

### Jackson Centre Aroused.

Squire Reigner and Dr. H. F. Barnes addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Jackson Centre on Friday evening on the political issues of the day. After the meeting a Bryan and Sewall club was formed with J. F. Pierston as president and G. M. Strasser as secretary, and sixty-one Democrats signed the constitution.

The strength which comes to us from eating nourishing food is better than stimulation, because it is new strength. The health which belongs to a strong body, well nourished by proper food (properly digested), is the only health that is lasting.

The difference between Shaker Digestive Cordial and other medicines is simply that it helps nature to make strength. It does not profess to cure sickness, except as that sickness is a result of weakness caused by food not properly digested.

Shaker Digestive Cordial will relieve the pangs of indigestion, and make thin, sick, weak people as well as if their stomachs had never been out of order.

It is a gentle aid to the digestion of nature's strength-maker, food.

At druggists. Trial bottle, 10 cents.

## GEN. SHERWOOD

### ENDORSED BY THE TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

A Friend of Labor and by Whom All the Laboring Men Will Stand—Former Employee Testify to His Worth and His Record.

The Canton Trades and Labor Assembly held an important meeting Friday night, and before adjournment did a most commendable act in passing resolutions favoring the election to congress, from this district, a man who has always been a friend of organized labor and of the great common people, wherever found. The meeting was largely attended and delegates were present from nearly all unions in the city.

By a unanimous vote the following resolutions endorsing a candidate for congress, were adopted:

Whereas, General I. R. Sherwood, who has been nominated for congress to represent the eighteenth district, has, in the past, been friendly to labor organizations and believing that no better representative could be selected to serve the whole people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Canton Trades and Labor Assembly endorse General I. R. Sherwood for congress, and that the affiliated unions be recommended to use their efforts in his behalf.

Resolved, further That General Sherwood be notified of the action of this body; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press, and that they be spread upon the minutes.

After the adoption of these resolutions several strong speeches were made by members of the Typographical Union, many of whom had been employed in newspaper offices controlled by General Sherwood. All bore testimony to the sterling loyalty of the veteran editor to his men, and his unqualified and ardent endorsement of labor organizations. The most harmonious relations always existed between General Sherwood and his employees.

The resolutions endorsing General Sherwood came entirely unsolicited. He did not know, in fact, that the Trades and Labor Assembly would hold a meeting Friday night. The endorsement of labor, however, is highly gratifying to him, and he appreciates the high compliment paid him, as no other candidate for congress has ever been as strongly endorsed in this district. It is pleasing to General Sherwood to receive the endorsement of the brain and bone and sinew of the district, and he will doubtless, hereafter, make formal acknowledgment.

The endorsement could not have been more worthily bestowed. General Sherwood has a record as a friend of the great common people, extending back for twenty-five years. In 1878 he was elected probate judge of Lucas county, of which Toledo is the county seat, on a labor ticket, and received the united support of union labor.

As a friend of labor organizations his record is as an open book, and he has always been at the front, contending for what he believed would accrue to the benefit of the great common people. The endorsement and his excellent record for the past quarter of a century in behalf of labor, insures him the support of labor everywhere in the eighteenth district.

Speaking of the action of the Canton Trades and Labor Assembly, the Canton Morning Journal, an independent newspaper published by union printers, says:

"General Sherwood was endorsed by the Trades and Labor Assembly last night. The General has always recognized the rights of organized labor and treated the members of such organizations as men, and not slaves. The broad he has cast upon the waters 'now returning.'"

### VETERANS FOR SHERWOOD.

Comrades in the General's Old Regiment Pleased at His Nomination for Congress.

Among the many letters received from old comrades of the war, Gen. Sherwood has received none that have given him more pleasure than those from members of his regiment, the 114th. The following is an extract from a letter received from a veteran of Company F, of Gen. Sherwood's regiment:

"Hicksville, O., September 10, '96.  
"My Dear Old General and Comrade—My heart leaped with joy this morning when I picked up the Cleveland Plain Dealer and found you had been nominated for congress. All of Company F now here unite with me in sending congratulations. We are sure you will win the fight because we learned away back in the sixties your great fighting qualities. We never lost a battle during the whole civil war when you were on duty, and now you have enlisted in just as sacred a cause. We all pray for your success. General, quite a number of our old boys have been wanting you to come over to Hicksville before the campaign closes and make a speech for us. Free silver is all the rage here. We have a majority for free silver in the company. Now, General, if you will come to Hicksville and make us a speech, we will pay all your expenses and give you a better bed to sleep on than you ever got down South, where you soldiered with Company F."

A merry young crowd of twenty couples went to Brookfield Saturday evening in a hay wagon to the residence of Phillip Blants and a very pleasant time was had. Dancing was the amusement of the evening. The music was furnished by the famous Follett orchestra.

### Intense Excitement at Massillon.

There was great excitement on the streets of Massillon, Saturday night. People were running in every direction and even the trolley lines were at high tension. Nobody seemed to have a definite idea as to what the excitement was about, and the inquiry on all sides

was: "Who started it?" About midnight, after the town had become somewhat pacific, it was discovered that the outbreak was the result of an announcement that William A. Uman had been engaged by Mark Hanna to stump New York state in the interest of himself and Mr. McKinley.

### Democratic Meeting at New Berlin.

A Democratic mass meeting will be held at New Berlin on Wednesday evening. The meeting will be addressed by Squire Reigner and General Sherwood.

### That Catarrh is a Local Affection

of the membrane of the nose, throat, etc., is a fact established by physicians, and this authority should carry more weight than assertions of incompetent parties, who claim that catarrh is a blood affection, in order to make a market for their compound. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy, composed of harmless local remedies, and free of mercury or any injurious drug. It will cure catarrh. Applied directly to the inflamed membrane, it restores it to its healthy condition, affording quick relief and a cure after a short continuance.

## BRYAN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

### HOW HE EARNED IT BY THE SWEAT OF HIS BROW

While Working in the Harvest Field at the Age of 13—He Preached Politics and Exhibited the Brains of a Man.

When William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president was a boy he worked on a farm. He was a peculiar boy and he worked with an enthusiasm that was anything but boyish. Even at that time his industry was marked and he was held up as an example to all the boys in Salem, Ill.

J. W. Patrick, now of Cincinnati, the man who paid him the first dollar he ever earned in his life, tells this story of Bryan's working days:

"The first dollar that William J. Bryan was ever paid for work in his life was earned as a water-carrier on a farm which I leased just north of the little village of Salem, Ill., the home of the Bryans. I had leased the farm of Judge S. L. Bryan, the father of the present nominee, and one day the judge came to me and said: 'Can't you give Willie some sort of a position here?' I replied: 'Well, send him around and I'll see what I can do.' 'Billy' came around. That was in 1873, when he was thirteen years old. He was large for his age and powerfully built.

"What will I give you to do?' I asked him. 'I will try to do anything,' he answered. He explained that he only wanted to work until school commenced in the fall. All I could do for him was to offer him a position as water boy.

"I accept that," he said when I told him that he would have to secure a horse, he answered without a moment's hesitation: 'I'll get old Mike.' Old Mike was the family horse, the only one which Judge Bryan owned.

"The same day, Billy Bryan started to work with Old Mike. Two water kegs were fastened together and swung from the horse's back, and boy and horse followed the machine about the field during the next month. I gave the boy \$1.50 a week and I believe he used the money to buy his school books.

"Even in those days Bryan talked politics, and it was a curious sight when the machine stopped every hour or two to give the men a rest, to see the farmers sitting in the shade of a snake fence, the grave-faced boy standing between them, declaiming like a born orator.

"But although Billy Bryan made a good water boy, he was the best I ever had, he couldn't remain at the work long. He was working his way up. I had a big crop that year and every man in the neighborhood being employed, I was wondering how I was to get 100 acres of oats shocked. One night young Bryan came to me and said:

"I'll shock those oats for you." "I was amazed. I wanted to know how he would do it. He said that was not the question, but that he would